

*analysis Be made
procedure manuals
(1949-54)*

25X1A9a

Army Map Service (AMS) Library Area Classification

[REDACTED] chose the AMS Area Classification as the best and most adaptable system for coding ~~geographic~~ areas. According to this system the world was divided into 26 main ~~alphabetic~~ divisions, A through Z. Each division was further subdivided, ~~by country~~ moving from right to left with a numeric designation. For example:

M	Europe
1M	Scandinavia
11M	Denmark
21M	Finland
31M	Norway
41M	Sweden
141M	Northern Sweden
241M	Southern Sweden

~~The Analysis Branch expanded and brought up to date the AMS Area Classification to take care of such new countries as Pakistan~~

AMS did not maintain its area classification on an up-to-date basis; therefore, the Analysis Branch was constantly expanding the code and adapting it to the specific Intellofax needs. When India ~~and Pakistan~~ ^{in 1948} was divided into India and Pakistan the former code of 5U was changed to EU for India and NU for Pakistan, with further subdivisions for both. Political-geographic concepts and some types of country relationships were designated by means of a slash (/) which always followed an area code. For example, /A denoted a League, Confederation, Alliance, Axis, or International Organization. Therefore, the Arab League was coded 6K/A; United Nations ^{planned} 11/A. /C was established to show Communist influenced or dominated countries and was used effectively ~~to~~ with the Eastern European ^{the Machine Division could more easily retrieve} or Far Eastern blocs. Thus, a ~~machine~~ request for ~~some subject with all~~ Communist countries (other than USSR which had its own area code of N). ~~could~~ It was easy to segregate the Russian zone ^{Germany} (LM/CO) from West Germany (LM/D)

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THE AMS had established detailed subdivisions for the South American continent with each state, province or department, ~~in~~ within a country assigned a specific code. Experience soon proved that ^{requests} ~~for South America seldom were that detailed~~ requests ~~did not come in this fashion and so~~, although the subdivisions appeared in printed ^{editions} ~~issues~~ of the ISC with the AMS Area Classification, the coders did not use the fine breakdowns. USSR and China were different, of course, and there were never enough breakdowns.

*addition for
asked for details
South American
breakdown
and some South American
divisions below
country*

Related Areas

The original design of the IBM card allowed for 4 digits (columns 7-10) for the area code. Soon thereafter column 11 was allotted to the slash. Two years of experience pointed up the deficiency of not being able to show any area relationships. This came to a head with the 1950 Korean War, when it seemed necessary to be able to show ^{some combination of} Communist China, USSR, North Korea, South Korea, ^{or} ~~and~~ possibly the USA. The day of publication had been punched in columns 21-22, and the date of information in columns 26-28. Because they were seldom asked for, they were eliminated. The entire punching area of the IBM card was revamped, eliminating certain codes (such as day of publication and date of info) which ~~no longer~~ did not seem necessary and adding other codes, such as 2 digit abbreviated area codes, ^{to be used only as} ~~related areas~~ ^{column 14-22} Related Areas. Thus the related area for Spain ~~(228M) became~~ was abbreviated from 228M to SI. Those area codes which were one or two digits, such as 6M for France, did not need to be abbreviated. The revamped card of February 1950 provided space for two related areas of 2 digits each; the coder ^{indicated} ~~wrote~~ them on the code sheet with a parenthesis ~~after the main area~~ ^{to} this was the alert the key punchers.

Example: N (6M) (JM) --- some relationship between USSR (N) and

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(6M) and
Russian Zone of
Germany (JM)

The advent of the Korean War also brought out the need for a separate file arranged by area. Requests which were coming in for everything on Korea could not be answered quickly since the Intellofax File was arranged by subject code. Beginning ~~in~~ September 1950, the Machine Division ~~prepared an extra ID card for each main area for the~~ started an adjunct Area File by preparing one extra card for each main area. No subject code was punched into the card. The Area File filled a specific need at the time of the Korean War, when many analysts were woefully ignorant of Korea. It continued to serve effectively in retrieving information on smaller areas, such as oblasts of the USSR. ^{Because} ~~By 1954~~ the area file ^{grew} ~~had grown so~~ ^{consequently} rapidly and was ^{useless} for large areas ~~in which subject codes~~ in its set-up without subject code punches, the Analysis Branch and the Reference Branch made an agreement, confirmed in by the Machine Division, that ~~no~~ area cards would be punched on: ^{Western European countries, USSR (the country as a whole),} ^{United States,} ^{European Satellites, USSR oblasts,} ^{Central (except Mexico) and South American countries, African countries,} ^{Asiatic countries (incl. Near, Middle and Far East),} ^{25X6A} ~~except Australia and New Zealand)~~

25X6A

In 1955 another important change was made to the Area File. ^a ~~the~~ subject ~~code~~ ^{one} ~~was~~ ^{combination} punched into the area cards. The coder underlined the subject/area ~~code~~ ^{that} was most representative of ~~the~~ whole document. This change was made so that requesters who wished to make an area run ^{receive} could be a little more selective. ^{refined} The entire six digit subject code was punched into the area card, but the card was filed by the first three digits, only, i.e. 100, 200, 400, etc. within a given area.

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